The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1853. No. 61.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MARCH 1853.

Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape.

MESSRS. GREEN'S FINE A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship *VERNON*, 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander. Has first rate accommodations for families, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on applications to

WALLACE & Co.

N. B. Has one steam cabin (unexpectedly vacated) and two side cabins still disengaged.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office, 28th January, 1853.

Price Ten Shillings,

In three volumes, cloth, containing 1,537 pages.

A PRIMER OF THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN IRELAND, from the introduction of Christianity to the formation of the Modern Irish Branch of the Church of Rome in the 12th Century. By the Revd. Robert King, B. A., late Scholar T. C. D.

The following high testimony is borne to this Work by the Lord Bishop of Ossory, in the Appendix to his charge on the late "Papal Aggression," p. 225 :—"The foregoing authorities are all taken from the Appendix to Mr. King's Primer of the Church History of Ireland. The work is, I believe and hope, too well known to require that I should add my testimony to its merits. The author has spared no pains to supply a very great want in our literature, and has succeeded in providing ordinary readers with a trustworthy history of the Church in this country. The Appendix of Documents is of the highest value."

London; Darling's Clerical Library, Gt. Queen-street ;—Dublin : J. McGlashan ;—and may be procured through any Bookseller in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1852.

CURE FOR INDIA !!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men; the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump fo it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson. Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Rainey-street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady Gainsbro,' dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was a, *near* with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by perseverins in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Hallina, county Mayo, dated March 2th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—Susan Doher, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases :—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosghetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nes serwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes & Co. Igairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co, Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzarebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbu ty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Boilard and Co Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore: MacDonald and Co, Umballah: Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co, Loodianah and Jullundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah: Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 23 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at

6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 0⅞d. at 2s. 0⅞d. For credit bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at

60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99½
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅝
at sight, .. Rs. Par.

ON MADRAS—at

30 days' sight, ... 99½
at sight, ... Par.

ON CHINA—at

60 days' sight, .. 100 drs. Rs. 221

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each	1,000	19 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do	54 at 55	per cent. Sales.
Commercial Bank.	„ 1,000	do		13⅜ per cent.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do		30 pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras..	„ 1,000	do	1,000	19 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do	12,000	22,000.—
Colaba Press Com.	„	do		6,575.—sales.
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do		6,500.—Sale.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do	409	67 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	„ 50	do		16 Rs. pm. each sh

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 109 per 100 Sicca. Sales.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 112½ at 113 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 112½ at 113 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 111 per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1839-33	..	Rs. 105 per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 99½ per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 99½ per 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 221.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 212.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½.....	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 16	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15½.....	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London....	£3 15s. at £1.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£3-17 6 at £4.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 18 at 19.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 3 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 6 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..		2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Do	do do ..	2s.	0 d.	„
Do	2 do do ..	2s.	0¼d.	„
Do	30 days' sight.....	2s.	0d.	„
Do	sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	3	per cent.	per annum
On Private Bills.....	7	do	do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	6	do	do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	7	do	do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....		2s.. 0¼d.	per Rupee
do	at 3 do do	2s. 0½d.	do.
do	at 2 do do	2s. 0,d.	do.
do	at 1 do do	2s.	do.
do	at 1 day's do	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	at 1 do do		
On Scotland	at 1 do do	1s. 11¾d.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....			

The "Bombay Guardian"

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Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... .. „ 1½

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Repetitions.. . .. . „ 1½ | Repetitions. do..... „ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements shou'd be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post. —The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe by *its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

MADRAS.

THE PREACHING OF THE WORD.

Preached in the Town twice this evening to about fifty persons at each time. Spoke of the Hindoo religion as containing many absurdities, inconsistent with some truths, prominent ones, which it certainly teaches, and which the Holy Scriptures themselves support. To elucidate this, I dwelt upon some of the attributes of God, I asserted that the sacred books of the Hindoos teach, that God is "perfectly holy," and yet elsewhere also in the same writings, that in the Krishna incarnation he committed various sins, viz: theft, adultery, and many others; that he is "almighty" and "omniscient;" and yet also, that in the Rama incarnation he nearly died of broken heart when his wife Seetha had been stolen from him, on which occasion he neither knew where she was nor how to regain her; that he is "just" and yet likewise that in the Vahmana incarnation he deceived Balichuckra Varthee, and after having in this way gained possession of his territories, cruelly put him to death. These and other instances I brought forward, and added that when books contain such glaring contradictions, they certainly could not have proceeded from the "One living and true God.' The Holy Bible, however, I said, maintains a very diff rent character, and what it teaches of God, it teaches with the stamp of genuineness throughout. I met with but one opponent and he talked nonsense, his object was to appear very learned, but, alas! he only "darkened' counsel with words.' To him I compared the Hindoo religion to a leaky boat without helm or compass, which would bring certain destruction to him who trusts his life thereon; and the Christian religion to a vessel safe and sound with an able pilot to guide it, which will, without fail, carry poor sinners over the waves of this troublesome world and land them safe on the shores of the heavenly Canaan. I thought several of those present felt the force of what I said.

April 16.—Visit to the Town, accompanied by my dear wife. Preached and distributed tracts to about 80 people in one of their thoroughfares, consequently there was considerable disorder and a great deal of noise. Was asked what the English will do by and bye, seeing there exists a prophecy in the Hindoo Shasters, that in the course of three years they will be driven out of the country—of course I replied, if driven out we must go; and added, that I hoped, all Hindoos would remember this remarkable prophecy till the expiration of the three years, and should it then not be fulfilled, I declared that with all fair dealings the lying Shasters should be consigned to irremediable destruction. My hearers had not another word to say for themselves. When they speak again would that it might be to acknowledge the truth which has been preached to them.

CONVERSATION WITH A BRAHMIN.

April 26.—Had a very interesting conversation with a Brahmin who visited me at my house. He had read the Christhoo Sathacum, and when I questioned him I found he remembered parts of it. Talking of human depravity as universal, he admitted it, but thought, nevertheless, that man may attain to perfection in holiness if he will only fix his mind steadfastly on God. This was contradicting himself almost in the same breath, yet, he went on in illustration of what he had said, to tell me the following very absurd story; 'Narraiannan," meaning God, "descended to this world in the form of an old man to ascertain if a perfectly holy person could be found in it, and to effect his purpose had recourse to a stratagem, which was to persuade a young woman to say she was his wife, while he himself lay by the road side and feigned to be dying from thirst. It was so arranged that the scene of this affair should not be far from the banks of the Ganges, for there, if no where else, it was expected there would be a chance of meeting with the sought for individual. To complete the scheme, the pretended wife, in accordance with instructions given her by Narraiannan, requested each passer by to give her dying husband a little water to quench his thirst, adding, with a mysterious threat, that he should attempt it only if he was sure that he was perfectly holy. Hundreds of people went by and failed to be able to comply. At last one who had been a notorious harlot came to the spot, and took courage to do so, for, said she, though I have indeed been a great sinner, yet, as I have given up my wicked life and have bathed in the sacred Ganges, which purges from all sin I am now made holy. She administered the draught, and Narraiannan arose refreshed, and satisfied that he had been able to find one at least who could say that she was indeed holy." Laying aside the contradictions in this tale, how opposed it is to the Scripture statements that, "God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man"—that "a man is not justified by the works of the law"—that "God saw that every imagination of the thoughts of man's heart is only, evil continually"—and that "there is none righteous no not one," my native visitor drew one other conclusion from his story, viz: that it required man only to be steadfast in his purpose, and he was sure to attain to whatever bliss he wished. I proceeded to show him that when the spring is corrupt, as in the case of our fallen race, the stream must be so too, and endeavoured also to prove that no wisdom of man's could have discovered a cure for sin, and that God's mercy alone has devised a sure and certain means of escape through His dear Son Jesus Christ. He asked for a few tracts, and left me promising to read them carefully.

April 27.—Visit into the town to preach. Had a noisy and troublesome audience. Many in foolish clamour tried to interrupt me, yet I kept up a conversation for nearly an hour. It appeared to me however a very unsatisfactory one, for all my words seemed to fall powerless on the ears of the people. Discouraging as this was, still I like to look upon it in another light, and that is, that the good work, unknown to me or any other mortal, may have commenced in the heart of some poor sinner who heard me, and we have the certain promise that "God's people will be willing in the day of his power."

April 30.—Conversation again with the Brahmin alluded to in my Journal of the 26th. He admitted that his religious books were full of contradictions and received with much attention all I said to him. He asked for more tracts and left me to proceed on the following day to his native village, distant about 70 miles from Masulipatam. I pray that his interview with me may be blessed to him. I learned that he had first heard the truth from our Missionary brethren at Rajahmundry, and it was pleasing to find that he should have sought out a missionary while only on a visit here, and that he should have called on me twice without manifesting any sinister motive. As far as I could learn it was simply to inquire farther into the Christian religion. Would that we did often meet with such cases. Soon then would Masulipatam bid farewell to her idols.

VISIT TO BRAHMIN FAMILIES.

May 12.—Visited, with my dear wife, a Brahmin family, Munchala Venkatretnum's to see the females. He received us very kindly, and as soon as a little room had been swept and prepared for our reception, we were conducted into it. After a few moments' delay, spent apparently in adorning herself with her jewels and best clothes, his wife, a girl of about fourteen years of age came in. As must be expected, she was very shy, yet, after a little while, found courage to reply to some of the questions Mrs. Darling asked her. While we were thus engaged she stood nly withdrew, and the next moment revealed the cause. A young man walked in, who, though a relative, was not permitted to see her in our presence. I soon got into conversation with him on the subject of female education, but he totally disapproved of it as quite opposed to the custom of the country. When we rose to leave, I made a passing remark to him, that Mrs. Darling and I should some day pay him and his family I visit also, and to our great surpri e, notwithstanding all he had just said, he told us he would be most happy to see us. We are thankful of every opportunity to get access to the houses of the respectable Hindoos, as I am sure it will assist us in getting the confidence of the females, and this gained we shall get their children too to educate.

May 14.—Visit, in company with Mrs. Darling, to a Brahmin's house, where we were rather su spiciously received. I was obliged to remain in our conveyance, while Mrs. Darling was allowed to stand only at the door. There two little girls met her, but they would make no reply to the questions they were asked. This was rather discouraging, and as it was of no use whatever to remain longer, Mrs. Darling, to endeavour to produce as good an effect by her visit as possible, gave the little ones a present each, and we left them telling them how much we desired their welfare.

May 15.—Accompanied Mrs. Darling to see a Brahmin family. We were received into the house and most respectfully treated. Chairs were placed for us in the Cutchery (a sitting room), when Mrs. Darling was permitted to see and talk to one little girl. The adult females did not come out, but gratified all their curiosity by peeping past a door.

May 17.—Went with Mrs. Darling to see two Brahmin families; at the first house we saw no females to speak to, as we found the whole family in great distress, the old father being very ill and considered to be at the point of death. As we walked up to the house, we saw the poor man placed out in the verandah. This was done as fears were entertained of his dying under a "bad star," and if he should die in the house at such a time, it would require the house to be abandoned for a season. By the present plan, which Hindoos strictly attend to, the difficulty is quite removed. The sick old man was seated leaning against a wall on the skin of a male antelope, over which was spread a mat made of the Darba grass, both of which are considered to be very sacred by the Hindoos. Before him was placed a pot containing some holy water, and in his right hand he held a string of Rudraksha beads, which he counted with his fingers. All this was done to secure him, as he imagined, a safe passage to, and acceptance in heaven. As he was quite sensible, though unable to speak I addressed a few words of advice to him, suitable for that dark and dismal hour though he himself did not think so. He moved his head several times as if in assent to what I said, but alas! I fear he was not sincere. Fain would I believe that he was. At the second house Mrs. Darling saw six females, (three women and three girls) to whom she talked for a little while, and then distributed some presents among them, which of course proved very acceptable and stole the hearts of the little ones.

May 22.—This evening Mrs. Darling and I called to see a Brahmin family, but were disappointed, we were not welcomed and were therefore obliged to retreat. This is the only occasion, however, in which a visit proved totally unsuccessful, and great fear on the part of an old grandmother lest we should do something to injure her children was what influenced her to shut us out,

(To be continued.)

"I WILL FEAR NO EVIL, FOR THOU ART WITH ME.'

In Heavenly Love abiding,	John xv. 10.
No change my heart can fear;	Mal. iii 6.
And safe is such confiding,	Prov. xxix. 25.
For nothing changes here.	Isa. liv. 10.
The storm may roar without me,	Psal xciii. 3. 4.
My heart may low be laid;	Psal. lxxiii 26.
But God is round about me,	Psal. cxxv. 2.
And can I be dismay'd?	Isa. xli. 10.
Wherever He may guide me,	Isa, xliii. 2
No want shall turn me back;	Psal. xxiii. 1.
My shepherd is beside me,	John x. 11.
And nothing can I lack;	Deh. ix. 19—21.
His wisdom ever waketh,	Psal. cxxi. 3.
His sight is never dim,—	Heb, iv. 13.
He knows the way He taketh,	Psal. xlvi. 10.
And I will walk with Him	Mic. vi. 8
Green pastures are before me,	Psal. xxiii. 2.
Which yet I have not seen,	I Cor. ii. 9.
Bright skies will soon be o'er me,	Isa lx 20.
Where the dark clouds have been.	Rev. xxi. 4.
My hope I cannot measure,	I Pet. i. 3. 4.
My path to life is free;	Rev. xx. ii. 17.
My Saviour has my treasure,	2. Tim. i. 12.
And He will walk with me.	Psal xxiii. 3, 4.

A. L. W.

'HE HATH SAID,
I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." Heb. xiii. 5.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1852.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m. : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. CO.'S STEAMER *ACHILLES*, WITH ENGLISH NEWS OF THE 24TH JAN.

THE *Achilles* Steamer came into harbour yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, having left Aden at 9.30 on the 14th, and having thus occupied nine days and twenty-five hours on her passage—the *Victoria* which had left twenty-five hours before was passed by her at 10-30 on the 18th ; in long. 58° 30· and lat. 15° 40· or about 920 miles from Aden and 640 from Bombay. The *Victoria* was expected in last night, and we have no doubt that the *Atlas for India* will be in the hands of our readers this morning simultaneously with the *Bombay Times*. To prevent disappointment that may arise from possible delay, we have drawn largely on the columns of the *Home News*, and taken some extracts of importance from the *Times* of the 24th, one of which relating to the marriage of Louis Napoleon may probably not be found in the *Atlas*—it was not in the *News*.

The following is a list of the passengers who have arrived by this opportunity :—

Mrs Forbes ; Capt Leckie ; mrs Leckie ; mr G Blowers ; mr C Blowers ; mrs Stack ; miss Whitehead ; Capt A B Church ; mrs Church; mrs H Parr; mr Paul; mrs Paul; mr Donne; mr Secome ; mr G M Duncan ; mr L Hammond; mr. T S Cowie ; mr. G M Barton ; mr. J G White ; mrs. Day ; miss White ; mr. Fairlie ; mr. Lyons ; Captain Chancellor ; mr. O LaTouche ; miss Hamilton; Rev. mr. Clarke ; mrs. Clarke ; mr. Sinclair ; mr. Sandwith ; mr and mrs. Campbell; col. Schuler; mr. Mackintosh; mr. Walsh; lieut. Dillon; capt. Roche; miss Jervis; miss Jervis, junior; mr. A. H. Hall; mr. A. Cursetjee's 2 native servants; captain Woodgate ; captain Ruby, major Dickson , Lieut. Blount ; mr G Rennie ; mr Lukin; mr Treacher's native servant; miss Westropp; miss Fuller ; Dr Doyle ; Capt. Newbury ; major Willoughby ; Lieut. Adams ; miss Adams ; mr Stack's native servant ; miss Hamilton's European servant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The contest for the representation of Oxford has been the principal topic of interest during the past fortnight ; the candidates were Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Perceval, the former being returned. The next event of importance has been the struggle at Carlow, between Mr. Sadlier, the new Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Alexander, a Derbyite—Mr. Sadlier was beaten, and a fearful row was the consequence.

The recognition of Louis Napoleon by the Northern powers has not been quite satisfactory. The Emperor of France is about to form a marriage of love with the daughter of the Count DeMontegos, the antecedents of the Lady's mother are said to have been somewhat unsatisfactory. There have been some heavy floods in France by which much property had been destroyed.

Hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro still continue.

Kirwan has been removed to Spike Island.

The ladies of America have replied to the ladies of England in words to this effect "Look at home before you trouble yourselves to interfere with us and our institutions."

The reduction of the Postal rates in India may now be considered as definitely decided upon.

The Marquis of Dalhousie has been appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports. His successor in India, it is confidently reported, is to be the Duke of Newcastle. Lord Elphinstone, late Governor of Madras, has been appointed one of the Lords in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Overland Mail arrived from India in London on the 17th of January, bringing advices to the following dates :—

Calcutta.....	7th	December.
Madras	14th	„
Bombay.....	17th	„
Delhi.....	8th	„

COMMERCIAL.

Exchange on Madras and Calcutta 2*s.* 1*d.* per Rupee, on Bombay 2*s.* 1½*d.*

The Cotton Market has continued firm, about 3000 bales sold during the week at previous quotations.

THE H. C. Steamer *Victoria*, Lieut. F. E. Manners, Commanding, with the London Mails of the 24th ultimo, came to anchor on Wednesday at ten o'clock.

The *Victoria* left Aden on the 13th instant at 7-50 A. M., she brings the following Government Passengers, being the remainder of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, Captain T. R. D. Hay, Lieut. R. Bogle, Lieut. A. W. P. Weekes, Ensign A. McLeod and Mrs. McLeod, Ensign H. G. Davidson, 5 Sergeants, 108 Rank and file, 4 women, 9 children, 9 public and 17 private followers.

MAILS.

76 boxes, 2 bags, and one tin roll.

SUDDEN DEATH is a subject from the contemplation of which most minds shrink, and in the Liturgy of the Church of England it is deprecated in a special petition. It is not only however in seasons when such an epidemic as cholera prevails, that such a thing may take place, as the experience of the European portion of the inhabitants of Bombay at present testifies. On Monday last the remains of the late Mrs. John Warden were committed to the tomb. At nine the previous night she gave birth to a healthy child, which is still alive, at twelve she was a corpse ; having without any apparent cause sunk into a fatal lethargy. She has thus left her husband and family to mourn her premature removal, and given us a striking lesson of the truth, "that in the midst of life we are in death" Only four days previously one who moved in an humbler sphere indeed, but who had arrived at the head of his department, Mr. Harrison late acting European Head Engineer in the Dock Yard, was cut off in a manner equally sudden. He had been at his work as usual on the previous day, and returned in his ordinary health, and had retired to rest, when he wakened up about 2 A. M., with a fit of coughing, and in an hour afterwards expired. His lungs had been affected more or less since he served in the China war, and the bursting of an abcess or blood vessel must have been the immediate cause of his death. Let us not then be deaf to the warnings Providence is thus giving us, but lay solemnly and seriously to heart the things of salvation, so that we may be prepared, at whatever hour we may be summoned hence, to stand in the presence of our God. Let us now put our trust in the great atonemen, and live a life of faith in the son of God, abounding in works of faith, and labours of love, that we may be able at the last with confidence to say, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit."

INDIA'S FUTURE.—There is nothing about which men make so many conjectures, and nothing about which they are so generally wrong in their presages, as in reference to what is to happen in futurity. Certain general principles indeed exist, but the difficulty lies in the application of these to particulars ; whether the question be the state of the weather to-morrow in respect of heat and cold, or the condition of a nation in respect of religion, intelligence, and refinement fifty years hence the difficulty is the same. There is nothing however so bad as to despair of the future, except that over-confidence which slackens exertion. A degree of hope and a degree of doubt are both alike necessary to sustain human effort. No one will labour where there is no hope of success, and few will exert themselves much to accommplish that which they imagine will be accomplished, whether they labour or not. This uncertainty about the future then, is in accordance with a law of the ruler of the universe, and absolutely necessary for the well being of the human family. To be able to bear a full view of the future world, requires the mind and virtue of a divinity ; it would be overwhelming and paralyzing to feeble mortals. God by the regularity of his providence, and the promises of his Word, has laid the basis for a sufficient ground of hope that virtuous effort will not go unrewarded, and yet has left so much uncertainty and doubt over the lot of each individual, as to lead him to put forth, in vigorous efforts, the powers with which his Maker has endowed him. We hope well in regard to India, but it is not because we have confidence in mere Acts of Parliament. India's political regeneration must be wrought out by her own sons, as that of every other nation has been. In our last we pointed out the path that enlightened natives should pursue. All wild schemes of forcibly wresting power from the British must be abandoned. The Indians have done their best to maintain their independance, and been again and again worsted in the battle field. The two great points to which patriotic natives should then give attention are the elevation of the moral character of their countrymen, so as to fit them for situations of trust and responsibility, and then by efforts in the British Parliament to secure to themselves that consideration in the Government, which their character and intelligence shall then demand. Before India be fit for self-Government the jealousies of Musselmans and Parsees, of Brahmans, Rajpoots and Soodras, must all be done away. There is no such thing as love of country in India. Love of caste men or co-religionists is the only bond of union among the population, and as castes and religions are various and discordant, there can in the present state of feeling be no firm union among the population. In the late war in the Sikh territories, the Musselmans almost to a man, took the side of the English. Why ? Because the Sikhs had treated them as a conquered people, and deprived them of their ancient rights. True, they had done the same to the Hindus before; but as long as this system of retaliation goes on, there can be no stable native Government. Slow and imperfect as English justice is, the oppressed always run to it. They have the impression that if they could only get the English Judge to comprehend their cause he would do them justice. And this confidence is well-founded in the vast majority of instances. While living at Poona some

years ago, and conversing freely with the natives upon their affairs, they frequently referred to a certain Ramsastree, Judge of Poona, a pargon of Justice in the times of the Peshwa, yet they confessed he was an exception to the rule. Now we can point to certain English Judges who were corrupt, and who have been swayed in their decisions by bribes; but the natives themselves will admit that these are the exceptions, and not the rule. We desire to see the native character so elevated that this will be the case with them also. Till the tone of moral feeling among the native officials is in a great measure irreproachable the friends of the present order of things will always have a strong argument in their favour. They will not see that they first tempt men by inadequate salaries to peculate, and then condemn them as criminals for such peculation. We trust, however, that our native friends among the assistants to the Collectors and Judges will do much to rescue the character of the native officials from the obloquy under what it now lies, and shew the authorities that when well educated and treated with due consideration, the natives are not unworthy of being placed in situations of trust and responsibility. It is through the efforts of such natives mainly that this country can be raised in the scale of nations. When educated natives can value and love truth and honesty alike, whether shining forth from under the turban, or peeping from below the hat, then we may anticipate happier days for India. The old native governments established on the ruins of the Mogul authority seem to have carried chicane and cunning about as far as they are capable of being carried, and have, with all their cunning only ruined themselves, and thrown the country into the hands of foreigners. India must be emancipated by truth, honesty, industry and persevering efforts. Cunning and chicane break the bonds of union. By these all Indian confederacies have been rendered worthless and ineffectual; Every man was conscious of striving to gain an unfair advantage and the consequence was that no man could trust his neighbour. The present generation indeed must be content to suffer for the faults and crimes of their predecessors, but let them, by their virtues, prepare a happier future for their children; imparting to them that knowledge and those moral principles, which are necessary alike to individual happiness, and political greatness.

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

[*From the Bombay Times.*]

It is with deep grief that we observe the sudden demise of a distinguished member of our community, the lady of Mr. John Warden of the Sudder Adawlut. Mrs. Warden had given birth to a son about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, and was to all appearance doing well, insomuch that her medical attendant had left the house, and no danger was apprehended. She had fallen into a soft and apparently refreshing sleep, when the attendant, approached her, and found that she had ceased to breathe. Her loss is a source of the deepest affliction to her husband and numerous family, and of sincere grief to all who knew her.

A friend has called our attention to the fact that the Bombay Government are not bound by contract to send the mid-monthly mails to Aden at all; that the thing is done merely for the accommodation of the Public, and that if much more is said about the matter, they may stop their steamers any day. So let it be—say we. Few things would be more important than to show the inexpediency of leaving a matter of such moment, as the stoppage of half the Mails, optional. The Public ought not to be at the mercy of any Government, however praiseworthy or well disposed to accommodate; and the authorities here, so tightly bound down in everything besides, ought not to be suffered to squander in casual steam excursions ten times the amount they are annually permitted to expend without the sanction of supreme authority. The transmission of Mails should never be at the mercy of accidents, and if the mid-monthly despatch is not in the contract, it ought to be placed there immediately.

A sermon was preached on Sunday forenoon, in St. Andrew's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Stevenson in behalf of the Scottish Orphanage. He took for his text the 105th Psalm, on the whole of which he commented, making, in conclusion, the following observations on the position and claims of the Orphanage:—"In reference to our own efforts for the benefit of female orphans I need not say much. You are all aware how greatly we were indebted to the late Superintendent who formed the School and brought it into its present state of efficiency. It is sufficient praise to our present Superintendent to say, that it still maintains under her the character that it had previously gained, and that in respect of attention to the education, religious and moral training, and physical comfort of the children, our most sanguine anticipations have been more than realized. Acquainted, as most of you are, either by personal inspection, or by the reports of your friends who have visited the Orphanage, with the state of things therein, you need no testimony of mine in regard to its efficiency for the end desired. It is our aim at the same time to use as much economy as is consistent with the attainment of the objects of the Institution. As we do not wish to elevate the children, do we as little desire to depress them below the condition in which they were when deprived of their parents. It is enough that the Sovereign Disposer of all things has taken away from them their natural protectors—we do not wish to add to their sorrows by depriving them of the conveniences to which they have been accustomed. Our establishment too is not large, and therefore we can attend to things apparently trifling, more perhaps than is possible where the number to be looked after or provided for is greater. Besides, we have always had, in the proportion of a fourth or fifth of the inmates, children connected with us whose parents are alive and pay their expenses, so that we do not entirely isolate the orphans from the other members of society. We have reason then to be thankful to that gracious Providence that has so far favored our efforts in behalf of the fatherless, and given us an opportunity of sharing in that blessedness of which our Lord Jesus spoke when he said 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' Let us ever bear in mind the truth to which I have already directed your attention, that the benefits of benevolent efforts are mutual, affecting both the giver and receiver; leading on the one hand to the cultivation of the noblest feeling with which God has endowed the minds of men—sympathy for the distressed; and on the other to that gratitude to earthly benefactors and to our Heavenly Father which holds so high a place among the exercises of our religion."

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Presents to the Museum.

1. Ninety-nine Rock specimens illustrative of the Geology and Mineral wealth of the salt range in the Punjaub; also of the Murree, Hajara and Cashmere Hills. Forwarded from Jhelum by Dr. Fleming, in charge of Geological survey of the salt-range, by order of the Supreme Government.

2. Specimens of Manganese ore (Pyrolusite) from the Sewajpoor Hills, S. E of Powaghur, and from Jambooghora; also specimens of specular iron ore from the Ghoon Hills. Presented by Major Fulljames.

3. Specimens of Chert from the neighbourhood of Saugor in Central India, containing *Physa Prinsepii, Paludina, Deccanensis, Melania quadri, lineata* and *Cyprides*. From Captain N. F. Nicolls, 24th Regiment M N I.

4. Two Copper coins, with divanagri characters on them. From Ditto. Presented by Ditto.

Official and Scientific Communications.

The Government letter, No. 440 of 1853, accompanied by the box of specimens above mentioned, from Dr. Fleming, encloses also a copy of a letter, No. 1783 of 1852, from P. Melvill, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Administration of Lahore, announcing the dispatch of the same from Mooltan to Bombay, *via* Kurrachee.

This valuable collection, which had arrived safely, and had been laid on the table, was ordered to be put in a convenient place, in the Museum, and the *Secretary* requested to acknowledge its receipt, with the most grateful thanks of the Society to the Supreme Government, through the Government of Bombay—also to transmit the best thanks of the Society to Dr. Fleming, for the care and trouble he had taken in the preparation and packing of this handsome and instructive present.

Lieutenant Brett's letters, dated 23d ultimo, and the 14th and 15th instants, forwarding respectively "Facsimiles of the Inscriptions in the Cave Temples of Karli, —a memorandum of contingent expenses during the time that he has been thus employed;—and a request that the application for the extension of his appointment might be withdrawn,—were submitted for the consideration and reply of the Cave Temple Committee.

The copper coins above mentioned forwarded by captain Nicolls were handed over for the examination of the president.

Original Communications.

1. Observations on the dates found in the Caves at Nassick, by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, *President.*

2. Translations of the Pehlvi Inscription at Haj-i-a-bad, near Naksh-i-Rustom, by Dhunjibhoy Framji, Esq., and Purshotunji Dustoor.

3. Description of *Cylolina* from the Pleiocene Formation of the Malabar Coast near Travancore; illustrative of the spiral arrangement of the cells in this Genus. By the *Secretary.*

The Revd. Dr. Stevenson, in his paper just mentioned, stated that he had found four dates in the Nasick Caves, and two of them repeated in the Karli Caves. Most of them were both in words and figures of the ancient type given by Prinsep, Journal As. Socy. Vol. VII. Pl. XX. The dates are given in years, seasons, fortnights and days, but no months The numbers of the years range from 7 to 24, which made the *President* at first think, that the dates were merely the number of the years of the reign of the monarch who caused the inscription to be executed. He found afterwards however that a Dekhanee prince *Gotamiputra* was celebrated as the reigning king, while the date was in the year of a Gujarath sovereign named *Padma.* This is the name of the son of the monarch, who is supposed to have instituted the Pahlabhi era, and the father's name, which on the inscription is *Vasava*, by the aid of Ferishta, the Aqueen Ackbaree, and a Hindu work called the Vikrama Upakhyana, quoted by Wildford, he identified with the Sridhara of Wathen's Gujarath Copper-plate inscriptions.—The caves then that bear these dated inscriptions, were all executed between A. D. 326 and 343.

The Translations of the Pehlivi Inscriptions at Haj-i-a-bad with the observations of the Translators which accompanied them, were delivered to Professor Harkness for examination and report at the next meeting.

The Secretary after having described the *Cyclolina* [*Orbitolite Lam:*] above mentioned, stated that it served most opportunely to confirm an opinion which he had put forth at the Society's meeting on the 11th November last, viz., that the spiral arrangement of the cells in the discordal Foraminifera was the most persistent character,—and that they were not arranged as D'Orbigny had stated in circles, in any one genus of his order cyclosteques. That the term "Cyclosteques" was therefore a misnomer, and probably deduced as was too often the case by naturalists from external appearances alone. He had already proved by sections of *Orbitoides*, that the arrangement of the cells in this genus was sub-spiral, and had negative evidence of it in the other three genera of D'Orbigny's Cyclostequest; he spe-

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

cies however now before the Society bore *positive* evidence of its being the spiral in all, since if it be the case in one species of D'Orbigny's genus *Cyclolina* (to which the one under consideration belongs) it must be inferred to be the same in the other species of this genus, and in the genera which follow it, which are but a more extended development of the same structure.

This fossil abounded in an impure bluish, green limestone, averaging about thirty feet in thickness on the Malabar Coast near Travancore; specimens of which had been presented to the Society by General Cullen. It had hitherto in all probability been undescribed and had better be called *Cyclolina Malabarica*, which points out its locality; the specific differences between it and the other known species, with the exception of the spiral *line* on its surface not being recognizable by the naked eye.

The best thanks of the Society having been voted to the authors of the original communications, and to the several contributors for their valuable presents to the Library and Museum mentioned, the Meeting was adjourned to Thursday the 17th of March next.

SELECTION.

SLAVERY IN TRAVANCORE.

Among the many subjects which will not be pressed upon the attention of Parliament in the enquiry now proceeding is the extent to which slavery still exists in India. It appears to be taken for granted, that because the institution is not recognized within the British dominions, and no one can pursue a runaway, it has ceased to exist in all the countries under our control, and that our duty in this respect has been performed. The Bombay Guardian has called attention to the extent to which it exists, even within the Regulation provinces, but in those districts it is not recognized by the Authorities, and it would appear to be rather a harsher form of pauper servitude than actual slavery. The case is widely different in some of the tributary provinces of Southern India, where slavery exists in a form only to be distinguished from that of North America, by the fact that instead of food and clothing, a pittance —the maximum of which is equal to one-third the wages of a freeman—is given to the slave, and that his sufferings are not aggravated by communion with a powerful and civilized race. We publish the details which have reached us, in the hope that they will produce communications displaying the whole extent of the evil.

In Travancore, especially, the "Paradise of the Holy," under the immediate eye of General Cullen, slavery assumes its most repulsive form. The population of that State in 1836, the date of the last census taken, amounted to 1,280,668, of whom rather more than twelve per cent, or 164,565 were slaves in every sense of the word. They are divided into four castes.

Pariah,	...	...	...	38,625
Puliyar,	...	...	...	90,598
Corawar,	...	...	...	31 891
Pallar,	...	...	...	3,750

These are again divided into three classes, house slaves, private field slaves, and Government slaves. Of these, the first class, as a matter of course, are the most leniently treated. They are generally of the same caste as their masters, who purchase them in infancy, and their bondage, though hereditary, is alleviated by the prospect of freedom under certain conditions. The class, however, is much more limited than the field slaves, who, especially in the rice growing districts, are exceedingly numerous. They are worked harder than the free labourers, receive a pittance, which is barely sufficient to preserve animal life, and are frequently cruelly treated, for although the law nominally protects their persons, it is almost impossible for them, from ignorance, extreme poverty, and the intrigues of their masters to set it in action. Even their degraded condition, however, is better than that of the Government slaves, for they are permitted to purchase their freedom. Should they, however, lose the warrant of manumission, they are at any moment liable to be seized by the agents of the Government, and again reduced to bondage with all their descendants. It is therefore the custom for the sale to be made to some third party in whom the slave can confide, and who will allow him perfect liberty, while by retaining the nominal rights of a master, he prevents the Government from exercising them. If a slave of this class marries a free woman, as sometimes occurs, the children are free, but if a freeman marries a slave, the children belong to the proprietor of the mother. The Government slaves, on the contrary, it would appear, cannot purchase their freedom, though, like the serfs in Russia, they are occasionally allowed permission to work for themselves, upon payment of a monthly fee. A still more frequent practice, however, is to let them out for a stipulated payment, and the slave masters again, illegally, sub-let them, and each transfer conveys an absolute right over the slave's labour. As a matter of course, the last owner having to pay the Government tax, and the middleman's profit, and to keep the slave alive, and to do all this in a country where human labour is almost a drug, works his unhappy purchase as nearly to death as he dare venture. In one respect, indeed, the slave in North America is in the better position of the two. He is, at least fed in his old age, has a roof of some kind to cover him, and may linger on for years a mere burden upon his master's estate. In Travancore, there is no provision of the kind. The slave lives through a life of unpaid toil, on scanty food, in a hovel to which even the Pengulee hut is a mansion, and if he survives to old age, is turned out to beg of men as wretched as himself, or starve.

In 1849, it is understood, the Madras Government, moved by the tales which reached its members of the deep degradation of this class, forwarded to the Rajah some remontrances on the subject so stringent, that His Highness wavered, and the larger Slaveholders became alarmed. They went in a body to Trevandrum and represented to the Rajah in unusually free language, the consequences which must result from his interference. They declared that if the slaves were paid, they would refuse to work, that the rice cultivation must perish, and the land would be in danger of a famine. The argument is precisely that of the American slaveowners and of the Jamaica planters, but the Rajah, a kind-hearted, but impotent man, was alarmed, and the efforts of the Madras Government were of no avail. At the same time, the Missionaries of Tinnevelly forwarded a formal address to the Resident, praying that he would forward to the Rajah a memorial on their behalf, representing the extreme suffering and degradation to which so large a class of his subjects were exposed. The correspondence was subsequently published in the 'Christian Witness,' and from it, a few of our facts are taken, but we produce below General Cullen's reply, as that journal is not one which the majority of our readers are likely to have seen:—

To the Rev. C. Mault, and the Members of the Church and London Missionary Societies in Travancore.

Reverend Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th March last, with its enclosure, to the address to His Highness the Rajah, on the subject of slavery in Travancore, which was duly submitted to His Highness; and I have now the pleasure to transmit to you a copy of the letter from the Acting Dewan, communicating His Highness the Rajah's sentiments on this important question.

I need scarcely add, that the subject of amelioration shall receive every support in my power.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. Cullen, Resident.

Resident's Office, on Circuit,
Quilon, 2nd June, 1847.

Trevandrum, 1st June, 1847.

Respected Sir.—With reference to an address from the Reverend Missionaries of Travancore to his Highness the Rajah, under date the 19th March last which you were pleased to hand over to his Highness, I am directed to request you will be so good as to intimate to those Gentlemen that his Highness fully appreciated the feelings which prompted that address, that his Highness cannot but feel deeply interested in the welfare of every class of his subjects, however low may be their condition; and his Highness will ever be disposed to ameliorate, as far as may be practicable, the condition of the class referred to by the reverend gentlemen, by the introduction, from time to time, of improved regulations for their treatment. Emancipation his Highness considers to be too important a question to be entered upon at present, especially as no such measure has yet been introduced even in the Honourable Company's territories; but the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate classes of the population is a subject which will not fail to engage his Highness's future consideration.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) V. Kristno Row.

General W. Cullen, &c.

We have made no exaggerated statements. Volumes might be written on the condition of these classes, and another Mrs. Beecher Stowe might find among them the material for stories which would as strangely move the people of England as her tale has done.—But no records of oppression could call more strongly for the interference of the British Government than the simple fact, that hereditary slavery exists as a legalized institution in a kingdom, which in all else is absolutely subject to our authority. No interests exist here, as in the United States, too powerful for any thing but conciliation. The Rajah can abolish unpaid labour by a decree, and to liberate for ever a hundred thousand families would scarcely cost five minutes to the Governor General. One such letter as that which brought the Nizam to his knees, or frightened the Rajah of Nagpore, would put an end to a system which if fairly placed before Parliament could not endure an hour.—Friend of India, Feb. 10.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Friday,—February 18.

—— The following complimentary notice of the Guardian is from the Bangalore Herald. With due acknowledgment of the compliment, we nevertheless confess that 'we are grasshoppers in our own sight," and that in many respects our paper ought to be better than it is. The conviction that there should be a Protestant religious newspaper in Western India led to its establishment, and leads us to give to it those fractions of our time and attention which it demands.

"Though professedly a Religious journal, the Guardian does not confine its attention to religious subjects, and its readers are usually put in possession of much useful and interesting intelligence, both local and foreign. To those of our readers who do not understand what the words "gratuitous labours' mean, we may remark that the Guardian is said to be conducted by a number of minister of the Gospel, who receive no remuneration for their labour. The Guardian deserves much more encouragement from the Indian public than it appears to have received. It is a decidedly cheap paper (15 rupees a year) and we know not a journal that we would sooner recommend to the attention of our readers."

—— The United States of America have 2030 newspapers, with an aggregate circulation of 423 millions. 350 are daily papers; 150 bi-daily; 125 semi-weekly; 2000 weekly; 50 semi-monthly; 100 monthly; and 25 quarterly.

—— The following is from the Bangalore Herald:—'The condition of the Nizam's territory has for years past engaged a large share of the attention of the Indian Press, and news from Hyderabad has been eagerly perused by European newspaper readers throughout the country. We constantly hear the question asked; how long will the Indian Government allow anarchy, crime and confusion to prevail in that unhappy country? when will it compel an idle and thoughtless Prince to do justice to his subjects and put an end to a state of things disgraceful alike to himself and to the power which patronizes and protects him? Many of our contemporaries have answered questions such as the above, and varied have been their replies. The Governor General of India is well acquainted with the state of things which has existed at Hyderabad for a considerable time past; it has undoubtedly engaged a considerable portion of his attention, and we fully believe that had he not been compelled to go to war with the Burmese, he would ere this have taken steps such as would have secured him the lasting gratitude of the Nizam's subjects, but which would have taken from that Prince the semblance of royalty which he appears to value so highly."

—— The Englishman's Railway correspondent says:—"It has at length been decided that the railroad from Soory is to go to Rajmahal, and it is reported that contracts will be given out for that line after the rains, or at the commencement of next year. It is now rumoured that the railroad to the collieries on the Damoodah will not be finished till the end of 1854, or the beginning of 1855; this delay in the completion of the work is ascribed to the laches of some of the contractors; those between Burdwan and Muggra not having finished their embankments up to this time. The contractors are yet engaged burning ballast, which will not in consequence of the anticipated delay be laid on the whole line until after the rains, although it will in some parts of it. Messrs. Burn and Co., it is expected, will have the permanent way finished in one part of their division before the rains set in"

—— We rejoice to announce that the Bombay community are at length awaking to a more adequate sense of the grievances inflicted upon them and upon India generally, by the Honble Company in employing its inefficient steamers to convey the mail between this and the Red Sea. It is a manifest absurdity that every nerve should be strained to save hours and half-hours on the other side of Egypt, while on this, days and half-days are thrown remorselessly into the Arabian Sea, by such vessels as the Queen, Auckland, Sesostris and Zenobia. The Chamber of Commerce are to memorialize her Majesty's treasury; a petition to parliament will be sent by the community at large; and there is to be a public meeting in a few days.

Saturday,—February 19.

—— The Runnymede which left Bombay with emigrants last September, reached Port Philip after a tedious passage; passengers all well.—The steamer Erin with Hongkong dates of January 28, has arrived. The disturbances in China do not subside, but seem rather to be on the increase. There is a great want of definite information concerning the state of things in the interior.

—— The Singapore Free Press says:—"From the Java Bode we learn the following particulars regarding the fate of the Europeans on board the

British barque Berenice, whose destruction by fire we noticed in our paper of the 7th January, and expressed a hope that the crew, regarding whom nothing had then been ascertained, had been picked by some passing vessel. It will be seen, however, that the burning was wilful, and that it was preceded by a fearful tragedy. On the morning of the 6th December a boat came to the shore at Maribaya (residency of Tagal) containing 15 persons, who immediately separated and proceeded inland. On the same day, however, 15 persons, consisting of 1 Bugis, 12 Javanese and two Malays, presented themselves before the head of the Malays at Tagal, stating that they were the crew of a prahu which, in proceeding from Ehio, laden with gambier, had been capsized by a heavy squall of wind, by which a boy of 12 years of age had been drowned and that they themselves had barely escaped with their lives. These men then separated, but their appearance and other circumstances excited suspicion, a strict enquiry was instituted regarding them, and some of them were taken into custody, with the result, that after for a considerable time persisting in their original story they at last confessed the most frightful crime which has been perpetrated in these waters for many years past, and stated that they were the crew of an English ship to which they gave the name of Branis (Berenice) which was commanded by captain Gadu (Cundy). There were on board the captain's wife, a mate named Roberts, an Amboyanese christian called Anthony, a Bugis called Ali as boatswain, and 15 native sailors, as well as a French passenger.

The ship went from Singapore to Shanghai in June last, and from thence, according to the story of the criminals, they set out for Java with a cargo of tea, their engagement being at an end there. It appears, however, that when they reached the Java waters, the captain told them that he intended to proceed straight on to Sydney, promising them an increase to their wages of a dollar a month, and a larger daily allowance of salted meat. The crew were not much pleased with this arrangement, but when they found that the increased allowance was not made, they began to grumble amongst themselves and at last resolved to take the ship. On the 2nd December, about midnight two of them made an amok and aided by the others murdered the captain, mate and the amboyanese. They then dragged the captain's wife on deck and despatched her with their clasp knives, after which they rolled all the bodies up in sail-cloth and sunk them in the sea with weights. The French passenger and a Bengali servant of the captain on witnessing these murderous proceedings jumped overboard. After remaining on board two days the murderers set fire to the ship and proceeded on shore in one of the boats. Before these particulars were obtained most of the crew had left Tagal, but an active search being made ten of them were captured and taken back to Tagal.'

—— From the same we learn that there have been some fearful natural commotions in the Moluccas. The following are extracts :—" On the 16th November about 20 minutes to 8 in the morning, a heavy vertical oscillation of the ground was felt at Banda Neira which soon changed into a rapidly increasing undulation from the N. E. to the S. E, which lasted for more than five minutes. Every one left his house, to remain standing was impossible ; people were obliged to take a firm hold of something or throw themselves on the ground. In the morning a light shower of rain fell, but otherwise the weather was not unfavorable.

"At the first shock nearly all the houses were thrown down or very much shattered. The government buildings, the Church, the Officers' houses in the encampment and the warehouses suffered the greatest injury ; the Chinese quarter was a heap of ruins—the native village on the Zonnegat was laid waste. The Papenberg fell partly in and two bambu houses upon it disappeared, and on Great Banda the houses of the park-keepers, their out houses and smoking houses for the nutmegs underwent the same fate : every thing there was also thrown down or greatly injured ; nothing is visible of the village Lonthoir but a heap of ruins. Selamu was terribly shattered, while detached pieces of rock lay everywhere scattered around. There were no deaths, however, to lament, and only some persons were slightly bruised or wounded."

After this there was a great irruption of the sea. The Bay filled and emptied, and at times appeared to be only a little river :—" Miserable was the condition of the inhabitants, who saw the waves, 26 feet high, rolling so irresistibly towards them, threatening to engulf them ; the ground continually rocking under their feet ; the atmosphere echoing with loud reports like cannon shots filling their hearts with fear, and this all-destructive, indescribable state of things, lasted not merely for five minutes,—an hour—a day—but for successive days ; for these frightful natural phenomena only ceased on the 22nd December, while all that time scarcely an hour passed that the ground did not heave and shake, now in the heaviest manner, and then lighter but always so that distrust and fear remained imprinted in the hearts of the inhabitants ; who partly or wholly ruined, without habitations, sheltering in light bambu huts, look forward to the gloomiest future and will perhaps never be able to recover the blow which they have received."

—— The Java Bode announces that a number of persons in Java have liberated their slaves, immediately or prospectively ; and trusts that this benevolent example will be extensively followed.

—— The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan reached Sydney from Singapore December 10, with the first Overland mail. The steam-ship Great Britain and Sarah Sands, left Sydney in December for England, with not many passengers and not much gold.

—— The Steamer Bentinck has reached Calcutta from England, via the Cape.

—— A Cape of Good Hope paper says :—"Whilst the 5th division of the world by its rich mines of gold entices thousands, and tens of thousands, from various parts of the universe to its shores,—the one to make his fortune there, the other to become the victim of the most abject destitution,—we, as an intermediate port, derive no inconsiderable advantages from the move. Yes, the products of our country they are to us a mine of gold, differing from that of Australia therein only, that whilst the letter will at length be exhausted, ours will endure.

"We also derive advantage from another source. As the centrum of Steam Navigation between Europe and the East, our city serves as an entrepot to the ships from which they draw their supplies : and so we provide passengers with the means to render their voyage agreeable and comfortable. It is of importance, however, that we endeavour to make our market as cheap and plentiful as possible, in order that we may not lose those advantages."

—— The following is from the Telegraph and Courier :—Letters from Baroda inform us that Govind Rao Roray, the late Vukeel from the Guicowar to the Bombay Government, is still kept imprisoned in his own house by Bhow Tambekur, and that the said Minister has persuaded His Highness to allow of the unfortunate ex-vakeel being sent to some Hill Fort out of the way, in chains. Those who have read the Blue Book must remember that in one of the despatches of the Court of Directors, that body ask the Bombay Government why the guarantee of safety which Colonel Outram had recommended should be given to Govind Rao, was not extended to that individual. It would appear that copies of the Baroda Blue Book have not only reached Baroda, but have also been translated into Mahratha, and have formed the partial study of Bhow Tambekur for some weeks back. Such parts of these documents as blame Colonel Outram are shown with great delight to the Guicowar by his Minister, but such parts as reflect upon Nursoo Punt, or the Bhow himself, are kept carefully concealed. The fact that Govind Rao Roray's case had attracted the notice of the Court of Directors has been particularly distasteful to the Minister, knowing as this worthy does that the ex-vakeel could, if examined by any British Officer, disclose many things which would directly implicate Bhow Tambekur with most, if not all, of the corruption which has taken place at the British Residency for several years."

—— The abolition of the frontier Customs in Sindh, has caused a great sensation, says the Kurrachee Advertiser, and resulted already in a great increase of traffic.

MONDAY,—FEBRUARY 21.

—— "The Englishman," says the Friend of India, "publishes a series of extracts from Melbourne journals, containing information for intending emigrants of the most valuable character. The average amount of gold raised in that colony up to the 25th November, was one hundred thousand ounces a week, or nearly seventeen millions sterling a year. This enormous increase of the wealth of the colony has of course increased the prices of every description of goods, but it is said, that a digger, one of a party of four who renounce luxuries, can keep himself in health and strength for 25s. a week. The great increase in inter-colonial traffic has raised the price of steamers enormously, and there would appear excellent opportunities for the class of men required to work them. The corps are said to be favourable, as the farmers, stimulated by the rise in prices, have made great efforts to keep up the supply, but the colony does not produce enough to feed the increased number of inhabitants, and food in large quantities would be required.

—— The cargo of the Brig Josephine, now in harbour, consisting of coal, ignited on Satuday evening. Fire-engines were sent on board, and the conflagration was arrested by four o'clock Sunday morning, without having materially injured the vessel. She had a seven months passage from England.——The Steamer Lauriston has arrived from Plymouth, via the Cape: Cape news to January 14 have been received. There was still fighting in the Amatolas ; but hopes of the restoration of peace were entertained,

—— The Telegraph and Courier says :—" The Bishop of the Diocese held an ordination yesterday forenoon at the Byculla Church. His Lordship entered the church at eleven o'clock, attended by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Revd. Mr. Gibson Chaplain of Byculla Church, Mr. Jefferson the Register of the Diocese, and Mr. T. H. Green, the candidate for Deacon's Orders. Morning Prayers were read by Mr. Gibson, and a most excellent Sermon preached by the Bishop from the Xth Chapter of St. Matthew, part of the 41st verse "He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet, shall receive a prophet's reward." After the sermon the ordination was proceeded with, and the above named gentleman was duly admitted into Deacon's orders. Mr. T. H. Green is the head master of Byculla, for which situation he was chosen by Bishop Carr last year at the Cheltenham College for the Training of School Masters, and arrived in the country some time in June last.'

—— One of those that sailed in the Lord Elphinstone, writes to the Bombay Times from Cochin, February 10 :—" We have arrived here safe and sound after a run of eight and a half days, coming to an anchor at 10 o'clock P. M on the 8 th. We have had very light winds all the way down, and consequently been much longer on the trip than was anticipated. It will be a great satisfaction to you to learn that the emigrants have behaved in the most becoming manner ; they were all sober and well-behaved when they came on board, and the absence of liquor has kept them so. For the first few days there was some squabbling until they were formed into messes, but at the least sign of any appearing refractory, the captain called all hands and asked if they had any thing to complain of, and they unanimously declared they were perfectly satisfied and would do any thing he wished. The greater part of them have landed here, and have had a good drink on shore, but have returned to the vessel without any rows. There is one exception, however. Mrs.————was perfectly intoxicated—and was making a great disturbance in the ship so that no one could get to sleep ; when the whole of the people came and requested Captain Roberts to land her here, which will be carried on. Several parties are applying for passages, but I think we will only take one or two. Mr. Oughterson is laying on a vessel for Australia to leave in a month or so, but she will only take cabin passengers Some of the emigrants who were detected bringing grog on board, came and gave it up to the Captain directly they were requested to do so. They have elected Serjeant Home as their head, and all orders and communications are received through him. As an instance of the perfect order and discipline that they are in, a party of 14 or 15 met the Captain on shore, all very much intoxicated, yet they one and all saluted him as he passed ; and when he was coming off to the vessel there was only one boat at the landing place, which had been taken by them, they being ready to start, when they all got out, and gave it up to the Captain. We are taking in our live stock here, and expect to get under weigh again this evening, We shall probably touch at Ceylon, to fill up our water casks, and also to take some more provisions, which are not procurable here—as beef and pork provisions were laid in for only 125 people whereas there are upwards of 160, and including, crew and cabin passengers we are 260 souls. Cochin is a very pretty place, but very hot, and there appears to be a great deal of business here ; there are four ships building on the slips. The Pallinurus Brig is here.'

—— Mr. Kight did not ascend on Saturday. His balloon blew up or was blown up, and his assistant much injured. He is to make a third trial next month, it is said.

—— It is stated that the Druses of the Hauran are in open and successful rebellion against the Turkish government.

TUESDAY,—FEBRUARY 22.

—— The Benares Recorder informs us that the Rajah of Cochin has reached the Holy city, and taken up his residence at Raj Ghat.—— From the Bangalore Herald we learn that the Rev. Benjamin Rice of the London Missionary Society, after laboring in that place 16 years, is obliged by ill health to return to England.—— The Rev. W. Carey, son of the well-known late Dr. Carey, has just died at Cutwa. He has been a missionary forty years.—— The Calcutta Christian Advocate furnishes the following :—' Last Sabbath evening, a young native (Hindu) was baptized at the Union Chapel by the Rev. Dr. Boaz. His name is Nittra Lall Chunder. He is of the podar or banker caste. His age is fully 17. Some five years back he heard the Gospel preached by a native preacher at Kidderpore. The name of the preacher is Ram Hurri. He is now a Baptist preacher, but he was one, if not the first, convert of the London Missionary Society in that district. Nittra Lall afterwards became a pupil in the London Mis-

sionary Society's Institution at Bhowanipore, where the impressions he had received from the native preacher were more fully confirmed. About seven months ago, he visited the native Christian students at Bhowanipore, from whom he received Christian instruction and books, and by them he was introduced to the Rev. E. Storrow, with whom he had several conversations. Mr. S. provided him with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, and some Christian books, and also afforded him instruction. At length he felt constrained to offer himself as a candidate for baptism. He came to the Mission House about a week previous to his baptism. 'He was,' said Dr. Boaz, 'brought by Mr. Storrow to my house, where he has remained up to this time. Many of his friends saw and conversed with him, but he remained firm. To use his own expression, he was seeking for repentance and a Saviour, and he found both in Christ. He was much struck with the beautiful moral character of the Saviour, and declares, if he had not felt himself to be a sinner, he must, from intellectual conviction, have believed in Christ as the Divine Saviour." During the time he was residing with Dr Boaz, he was put to severe tests by his relatives. They appealed to him as a son and reported to him the deep affliction of his mother, and being a young man of tender heart, this generally moved him to tears, but he remained firm. An aged relative offered him two thousand rupees and a house to live in, and even brought money in his hand to give him, if he would but forego his intention, but he held fast his confidence in Christ."

—— A meeting to celebrate the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is to be held in Calcutta on Monday the 7th of March.—— The following is by a correspondent of the Calcutta Christian Advocate :—"It is about a fortnight ago that a boy by the name of Mohender Chunder Dey, a son of Hurro Chunder Dey, a China Bazar cloth merchant, and a student of the General Assembly's Institution, came and took shelter with Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter the senior convert of the mission and his teacher. The mother and the other relatives of the boy came and importuned him almost every day with all kinds of possible entreaties and persuasions to go back to his house; but the boy had faith strong enough to overcome their persuasions and remain steadfast in his intention to become a member of the Christian Church by baptism. When they found the boy immoveable they had recourse this morning to the following measure, which, I am very sorry to say, has proved effectual to their purpose.

"When the boy at 6 o'clock A M. came out from the bathing room, an up-countryman who came to see him and was sitting at a little distance from the place where he was washing his hands, immediately got up and pushed out the boy by breaking the railings, the present condition of which I might add is most wretched and deplorable. The boy being taken by surprise and being dragged out, raised a hue and cry and began to call the name of his teacher, and Baboo Dwarkanath Dey, a convert teacher of the institution who was in an adjoining bathing room, came out and laid hold of the boy, but he was quite unable to cope with the number of latials by whom he was surrounded. The boy was immidiately put into a garry and was taken home, his clothes all torn and his body severely wounded, the consequence of his being dragged over the railings."

—— All the leading members of the Mercantile community in Bombay, have it is said, signed a requisition to the Sheriff, to call a Meeting for the purpose of preparing a petition to Parliament on the subject of Mail steamers.—— A letter in the Delhi Gazette from the neighbourhood of the Nepalese frontier says :—"Our Nepaulese neighbours are perfectly quiet. Jung Bahadoor has gone towards the Kemaon frontier, and it is said he intends to extend his journey across our provinces to Hurdwar. He had a very narrow escape of being taken out of his howdah by a tiger about two months ago, the brute having succeeded in reaching the howdah, and pulled it partly down on the side of the elephant; the elephant is reported to have died a few days afterwards from the wounds received from the tiger, during the scrimmage."

WEDNESDAY,—FEBRUARY 23.

—— In Portland, Australia, persons are fined Rs. 15, for the use of profane language. We see no injustice in such legislation. There are many who would be less pained by a direct assault, than by being forced to listen to the cursing and swearing with which some interlard their conversation; and one individual should have no legal right to inflict so great a nuisance upon a portion of the community. One of those who went in the Runnymede writes as follows in the Telegraph and Courier :—"I don't think four men in India will do the work of one man here. We are allowed one quarter of an hour for breakfast, and one quarter for dinner—for breakfast we get Bread, Butter, Milk, Tea, Beef-steaks, more than required—and for dinner, Potatoes, Bread, Beef, Butter, Milk—for supper—Beef, Bread, Butter, Milk and Tea, and really I have turned strong and fat. The work we have here is riding after cattle, cutting trees &c.; now my employer has sent me shepherding. I like it very well; the only thing to complain of is, that it is rather lonesome in the bush. The natives of this country are black, short, with flat noses, which are bored, like the noses of the Bullocks in India. About five years ago they were very troublesome—I mean killing the Europeans, and when they killed one European, at least 50 of them used to be sacrificed for the crime! now, however, they have turned meek, and quiet as lambs—no fear of them whatever, they generally walk about naked! The wages I am promised are £30 a year with my rations, but the place is rather expensive; the shillings we spend go as fast as dirkees in India. I am trying to go to the diggings soon, about the latter end of January, at least I should possess £10 to enable me to undertake the jaunt. The ladies and gentlemen here do all kinds of work, such as cooking, washing clothes &c. ! ! ! a great drawback will the knowledge of this be, to the place, in the eyes of some of the fastidious of the fair sex of your side!"

—— The following is also from the Telegraph and Courier :—We understand that Monday, the 4th of April next, has been definitively fixed as the day upon which the line of Railway between Bombay and Tannah is to be opened to the public. The line is to be worked for passenger traffic only in the first instance, the arrangements for the carriage of goods not having yet been completed. For about a fortnight previous to the public opening, occasional trains are we understand, to be run, for the purpose of enabling the Superintendent of the Traffic to instruct the various employes in their several duties and give them that facility in the performance of them, which practice can alone impart.

—— The Sindian Extra, February 15, says :—"A letter just received from the Northward states that Hajee Khan the brother of the Nuwab of Bhawulpoor has escaped from prison and raised a force of four to five thousand men, with which he is advancing from Khanpore to meet Sadik's army between him and Ahmedpore. Whether the upshot of this will be any pitched engagement is deemed highly improbable, in as much as the troops will go over to Hajee Khan. The Nuwab's army is eight miles below Chanee-ka-Roohee and Hajee's just sixteen miles above at Munnoo Kunda. Our Correspondent adds that a day or two would settle the affair.

—— Some observations of Colonel Sykes, based upon the census tables of Bombay, are given in the Bombay Times. Some of the errors of these tables are so palpable that we wonder how they could have escaped the notice of this distinguished statistician. The Parsees are put down at 114,698, or nearly 10,000 less than the number assigned to the Musalmans. The mortality tables kept for several years clearly show however, that the Musalmans are about three and a half times as numerous as the Parsees. If the census tables were admitted, it would follow that the per centage for Musalmans is 2·15, and for Parsees only 0·64, or in other words, 21 Musalmans in 1,000 die annually, and only 6 Parsees, a supposition quite preposterous. When shall we have a trustworthy census of Bombay?

—— The Madras Native Herald, noticing the contraction suffered by the Guardian, says :—"A fellow feeling maks us wondrous kind' we can therefore sympathise with our contemporary, but we cannot well understand why—in a country where there is abundance of wealth, and very many of the people of God—periodicals whose aim is to promote His glory should be allowed to languish for want of subscribers, while other papers, which if they do not all systematically cry down every effort in aid of truth, yet do not attempt to supply any of that information which Christians should be most anxious for, are richly supported."

THURSDAY,—FEBRUARY 24.

—— The Achilles arrived early yesterday morning from Suez, 6th instant, and Aden, 14th instant. The H. C. Steamer Victoria with the mails left Aden, the 18th, 25 h hours before the Achilles. She arrived last evening at 9 o'clock. Napoleon III. is to marry the daughter of the Countess de Montijo. The Home News says :—"On Saturday last the Emperor announced to the Senate, and the assembled Councilors and other functionaries of State his approaching marriage. The speech he delivered on the occasion is remarkable for decision of purpose and candour of expression. He laid down the principle that not by marriages, but by treaties of commerce and loyal conduct, the true alliances of states are to be formed. He referred to the past to shew the fallacy of hoping to derive security from marriages between royal houses. For 70 years foreign princesses had mounted the throne only to behold their race dispossessed and proscribed. One woman alone (Josephine) survived in the popular love and she was not of royal blood. Obliged to depart from precedents, his marriage became a private affair. He adopted the title of parvenu, a glorious one when obtained by the free suffrages of people. She whom he had chosen would be an ornament to the throne, and in the time of danger one of its most courageous supporters. He had preferred the woman he loved to one who was unknown, and at Notre Dame would soon present the Empress to the people and the army. After delivering this speech, the Emperor retired. The Countess of Montijo, and her daughter have taken up their residence at the Elysee. It appears by the last accounts that the civil marriage has not yet taken place, but is fixed for the 29th, at the Tuileries, and that the religious ceremony is to take place at Notre Dame on the following day."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.—At Poonah, on the 12th February, by the revd. I N Allen, B A, mr Frederick Ellis, to mrs. Mary Ann Pegg.

BIRTHS.—At Kurrachee, Scinde, on the 5th February 1853, the wife of mr W Pegler, overseer P W D, of a son. At Ahmednuggur, on the 14th February, the wife of Lieutenant H W Holland, 13th regt., subassistant commissary general, of a daughter.

BIRTH.—At Bhooj, on the evening of the 16th Feb., 1853, the wife of conductor Hazelgrove, of a son.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 16th, B S N Co.'s steamer Victoria; F Banks, from Kurrachee 13th Feb. 17th, ship James Watt, W Frain, from Aden 1st Jan. Ship City of Palaces, J M Symons, from Mauritius 16th Dec., touched at Allepee 5th Feb. 18th, P and O Co's str. Erin, Thomas Jamieson, from Hongkong 28th January, Singapore 5th February, Penang 7th February, and Galle 13th February. Steamer Lowjee Family, H Simon, from Surat yesterday. 20th, Steamer Lauriston, H P Baylis, from Plymouth 27th November, Cape 19th January, and Cochin 17th February. 20th, B S N Company's steamer Dwarka, J Woolley, from Surat 19th February. Str. C R Clerk, C Menese, from Surat 19th February.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 16th, P and O Co.'s steamer Ganges, J W Purchase, to Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. B S N Co.'s steamer Bombay, N W Haselwood, to Kurrachee. B S N Co.'s steamer Dwarka, J Woolley, to Surat. Ship Sultana, W W Rice, to Cannanore and Aden. Ship Hero of the Nile, R A Hunt, to China. 19th, Ship Peony, W Collins, to Liverpool. Ship Bermondsey, R Armstrong, to London. Ship Ailsa, J A Duguird, to Liverpool. Steamer Phlox, F M Ellis, to Surat. Steamer Sir J Jeejeebhoy, J Clarke, to Surat. 22nd, Steamer G R Clerk, C Menesse, to Goa. Steamer Lowjee Family, H Simons, to Surat.

WE have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers :—

Per Erin, from Hongkong :—Captain and mrs Lavie, child, and servant; mr Steuart; Dr Campbell, and servant; mr Hodgson, and servant; mr Steele; mrs F Vinay; mr A Vinay; and 5 natives.

Per Victoria, from Kurrachee :—Capt. and Mrs Gray; Dr Turner; and 35 natives.

Per Lauriston, from Plymouth :—Mrs Baylis; miss Baylis; miss Rickett; mrs Smith; Dr Crane; and 2 natives.

Per Dwarka, from Surat :—80 natives.

Per G R Clerk, from Surat :—Lieut. J Dennis, Light Cavalry.

Per Hero of the Nile, to China :—Lieut. Hing.

Per Dwarka, to Surat :—E Heycock, Esq.; Revd. mr R W Hume; Revd. mr and mrs Mitchell; and 300 natives.

Per Bombay, to Kurrachee :—Major and mrs Case; Ensign W Dickenson; F Scrivener, Esq.; miss Gordan, A Clans, Esq.; and 20 natives.

Per Ganges, to Calcutta, Madras, Galle, and Hongkong :—To Calcutta : Captain the hon. F C FitzClarence, and two servants; mr and mrs Parbury; comr. Drought, I. N., and native servants; lieut. E Peevor, I. N., and native servant; lieut J Child, I. N., and native servant. mr Jacob Meer Hyeen, and native servant; mrs E Asslan; and miss E Asslan. To Madras : Lieut Ingles, H M 94th; and lieut W H Gosling, M. H. arty. To Galle : lieut and mrs Bayley, infant, and native servant; John Costerton, Esq., and native servant; Ensign Scott, 28th N. I.; lieut Graham; and J A Reys, Esq. To Hongkong; Ladabhoy Khoker, and 2 servants.

Per Peony, to Liverpool :—Mrs McCarthey; and miss Payne.

Per Ailsa, to Liverpool :—Lieuts Drew, and Cowley; and mr Singleton.

Per Phlox, to Surat :—Several natives.

Per Sir J Jejeebhoy, to Surat :—Captain and mrs Crawford; mrs Reid; E Ravenscroft, Esq.; and several natives.

Per Lowjee Family, to Surat :—299 natives.

Per G Clerk, to Goa :—The Roman Catholic Lord Bishop and suite.

LIST of passengers proceeding by the H. C. Co.'s str. *Auckland*, to Suez, on the 1st March, 1853 :—

A lady; a gentleman; mrs Hart; mrs Coxon; mrs Guerin; mrs Leggett and 3 children, with a European

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and native servant; Geo. Wallace, Esq.; major and mrs W C Birch and 5 children, with 2 European servants; major W C Ormsby; mrs Aitken and child; captain and mrs Rich and child; mrs Casinier and two children; colonel G Moore; and F Sims, Esq.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February, 1853.

Surgeon R Hosken delivered over Medical charge of the Rajkote Agency to Surgeon J. Dease, on the 31st ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon Broughton resumed charge of his uties as Civil Surgeon at Kolhapoor, on the 1st inst nt.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1853.

Mr. D. C. Leighton, 1st Assistant Collector of Sholapoor, has been allowed leave of absence for ten days, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Poona, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1853.

Mr Charles Watter to be Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Candeish, from the 7th instant, continuing to perform the duties of Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Henry Bruce Boswell to be Acting 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, from the 7th instant, continuing to perform the duties of Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Candeish.

Lieutenant H. J. Day, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Poona and Tanna Revenue Survey and Assessment, has been allowed leave of absence for eight days from the 22nd instant, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. D. C. Leighton, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 1st April next, under Sections XI. and XII of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Mahableshwur and Poona, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February, 1853.

Mr. H. Young, Collector of Customs, Reporter General on External Commerce, and Opium Agent at the Presidency, has been allowed an extension, for nine months, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 1st March 1852.

Mr. G. B. Seton Karr, Agent at Colaba, and Sub-Collector of Tanna, is permitted to remain in his Districts, on duty, for a period of four months, from the 6th instant.

Lieutenant L. D. Dunsterville, 28th Regiment N. I., Deputy Collector of Hydrabad, has been allowed an extension, to the 1st of April next, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. A. Elphinstone, Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, assumed charge of his duties on the 17th instant.

Rao Bahadoor Venaik Crishn to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1853.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, Sub Treasurer, General Pay Master, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Government Savings Bank, has been allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations for twenty months, from the 2 st proximo, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1853.

Subedar Major Moosajee Ballajee, of the 19th Regiment N I., and Native Commandant of the Ghaut Police Corps, is, allowed leave of absence, to proceed to the Presidency, to have the Order of "British India" presented to him in the presence of the Troops of the Garrison.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1853.

Dr. S. M. Pelly Civil Surgeon at Dhoolia, is appointed an Assistant Magistrate in the Candeish Zillah, under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1845, to enable him to exersice control over the Convicts in the Jail at Dhoolia.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1853.

Lieutenant A. S. G Graham, Adjutant of the Guzerat Cooly Police Corps, is appointed Assistant, at Nassick, to the Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur Zillah.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February, 1853.

Mr. W. E. Frere, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, for ten days from the date of his leaving that Station.

Mr. S. Gordon, 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, received charge, on the 8th instant, of the Adawlut at that Station, from Mr. A. B. Warden, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan.

Mr. J. Warden, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI of the Absentee Rules.

Mr. A. W. Jones, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, for one month, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence, under Section VI. of the Absentee Rules, on Medical certificate, for a period of seven months and twenty-two days, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February, 1853.

Captain Adams, 13th Regiment N. I., is appointed Assistant to the Civil Engineer in Candeish.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1853.

Mr. F. Sims, of the Civil Service, has been allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for the benefit of his health, by the Steamer which leaves Bombay on the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1853.

Surgeon Grierson received charge, as a temporary measure, of the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination, S. E. Division, Guzerat, from Assistant Surgeon Style.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1853.

The Reverend S. B. Fairbank has been appointed a Registrar of Marriages for the Town and Island of Bombay, under Section XVIII. of the Indian Marriage Act. (14 & 15 Vic. Cap. XL)

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th February, 1853.

No. 99 of 1853.—The following alterations and promotion are made:—

Medical Establishment.

Adjustment of Rank.

Surgeon W. P. Gillanders to take rank, vice Ryan deceased.—Date of rank, 2nd April 1851.

Surgeon D. Costello, M. D., to take rank, vice Davies deceased.—Ditto, 7th October, 1851.

Surgeon H. D. Glasse, to take rank, vice Sinclair retired.—Ditto, 3rd Jan. 1852.

Surgeon R. H. Davidson, M. D., to take rank, vice Doig retired.—Ditto, 17th April 1852.

Surgeon J. Craig, to take rank, vice Kirk deceased.—Ditto, 31st May 1852.

Surgeon W. F. Babington, to take rank, vice Montifiore deceased.—Ditto, 29th Sept. 1852.

Surgeon C. R. O. Bloxham, to take rank, vice Gibb retired.—Ditto, 2nd Oct, 1852.

Promotion.

Senior assistant surgeon R. Hoskin to be surgeon, vice Gray deceased.—Ditto, 11th Oct. 1852.

No. 100 of 1853.—The following appointments are made in the quarter master general's department:—

Lieutenant Pollexfen, deputy assistant quarter master general, to be an assistant quarter master general on the establishment, vice Willoughby.—Date of appointment, 13th Feb. 1853.

Captain Ponsonby, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to be a deputy assistant quarter master general on the establishment, vice Pollexfen. Captain John Wray, deputy assistant quarter master general, to be an assistant quarter master general on the establishment, vice Adams. Lieutenant Evans, 16th regiment native infantry, to be deputy assistant quarter master general on the establishment. vice Wray.—Ditto, 15th February 1853.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1853.

No. 103 of 1853.—Ensign G. N. Bolton, of the 10th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs, and he is appointed to do duty with the dedail of European units proceeding to England, under charge of captain Barrow.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1853.

No. 104 of 1853.—With reference to general order No. 656, of the 19th November 1852, captain St. Clair, of the 13th regiment native infantry, arrived at Calcutta on the 17th December last.

No. 105 of 1853.—Colonel F. T. Farrell, of the 28th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

No. 106 of 1853.—Lieutenant T. Nuttall, of the 29th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th March to the 25th May 1853, to proceed to Hoosungabad, on private affairs.

No. 107 of 1853.—Ensign E. J. Checkley is confirmed in the appointment of quarter master and interpreter, in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, to the 19th regiment native infantry,

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1853.

No. 108 of 1853.—The following native promotions and appointment are made;—

17th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Sewbuccus Sing to be subedar, and color havildar Chuttoor Bhooj to be Jemedar, in succession to Sirdar Bahadoor and subedar major Dowlutta Jadow, pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st January 1853.

Jemedar Bunaim Dhondjee to be subedar, and havildar Govind Tawarria to be jemedar, in succession to Sewa Sing, pensioned.—Do. do.

Jemedar Bucksee Sing to be subedar, and havildar Bapnac Bamnac to be jemedar, in succession to Jannac Lucknac, pensioned.—Do. do.

Appointment.

Subedar Bheema to be subedar major, vice Dowlutta Jadow, pensioned. —Date of appointment, 1st Jan. 1853.

No. 109 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to publish the following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council No 103, dated Fort William, 4th Feb. 1853.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1853.

No. 111 of 1853.—The right honorable the governor in council is pleased to make the following appointments to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of colonel Moore:—

Lieutenant colonel Jameson, to be military auditor general, vice Moore.

Captain J. G. Forbes, to be deputy auditor general, vice Jameson.

Lieutenant S. Dobree, to be assistant auditor general, vice Forbes.

The above appointments are to take effect from the date of colonel Moore's embarkation for Europe.

No. 112 of 1853.—Lieutenant G. C. Evezard, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, to be assistant superintendent of Bazars at Poona.

No. 113 of 1853.—Brigadier Farrell, having obtained leave to Europe, is permitted to resign his command, from this date:—

Lieutenant colonel commandant Stack, C. B., is appointed a 2nd class brigadier on the establishment, vice Farrell, from this date.

Lieutenant colonel Woodburn, C. B., is appointed to command the garrison of Bombay, during the absence of brigadier Wyllie, C. B., on medical certificate to the Cape, or until further orders.

No. 114 of 1853.—Captain H. A. Adams, 13th regiment native infantry, is appointed assistant to the civil engineer in Candeish.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1853.

No. 115 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By major Holmes, dated Hydrabad the 20th January 1853, appointing lieutenant A. Smith, of the 6th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the 1st Belooch battalion, during such time as lieutenant Beville may be in command of the same.

By major Cooper, dated Ahmedabad the 26th January 1853, directing lieutenant Widdicombe, 7th regiment native infantry, to take charge of the Bazars and commissariat duties at that station, during the absence of ensign Shortt, on duty.

By lieutenant colonel Gidley, dated Bhooj, the 15th January 1853, appointing ensign G. O. Coles, of the 15th regiment native infantry, to perform the duties of line adjutant at that station, until the arrival of the officer appointed to the situation, or until further orders.

No. 116 of 1853.—Major A. N. Maclean, of the 28th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1853.

No. 117 of 1853.—Brevet captain G. B. Munbee, is appointed to relieve captain Margary, as executive engineer with the Rajpootana Field Force.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 19th February, 1853

1. Lieutenant J. S. Ledwith, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry, having been reported by the garrison surgeon fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his corps.

2. With reference to G. G. O. No. 113, of yesterday's date, brigadier Stack, C. B., is posted to Candeish.

3. The commander in chief is pleased to direct the following additions to the cantonment bazar rules published to the army in the general orders by the commander of the forces, dated the 28th of August 1852, viz:—

XLVI. No claim founded on a bond shall be used before a superintendent of bazars or a native court of requests, unless it appear on the bond, in a minute signed by the superintendent of bazars or his assistant at the time of making the bond, that the parties interested fully understand its conditions.

XLVII. All partnerships in any trade in a military cantonment, shall be registered in the office of the superintendent of bazars.

5. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Regt. Lt. Cavy.—Captain J. C. Graves, from 27th January to 27th February, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

10th Regt. N. I.—Ensign A. Soppitt, from 10th March to 10th June, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st February, 1853.

1. The undermentioned officer has been reported by a committee assembled at Poona, to have acquired that colloquial proficiency, in the vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th June 1844.

Ensign H. Close, 27th regiment native infantry, 14th February 1853.

2. Captain A. Thomas, line adjutant Sattara, having been reported by the grrrison surgeon fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his station.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) J. HALE, Lieut. Colonel.
Deputy Adjutant General of the army.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HONBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1853.

No. 32 of 1853.—The undermentioned 4th class country trained engineers, having passed the required examination, are promoted to the grade of 3rd class engineer from the 1st instant:—

Sorabjee Rustomjee and A. James Worman.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

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